Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,013. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17. 1798. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BANFF BOARDING SCHOOL.

MISS MITCHELLS, having experienced encouragement beyond their most sanguine expectations, during their residence in Banff, beg leave to offer their grateful acknowledgements to their Friends and the Public, for the favours they have already received. They will endeavour to merit their future patronage by a persevering attention to the health, morals, and improvement of the Young Ladies intrusted to their charge.

They take this opportunity of intimating, that the School meets, after the present vacation, on the first of October next, when the following Branches of Education will be taught as usual, on moderate terms, viz.

EMBROIDERY—CLOTH-WORK—PRINT-WORK, FILLIGREE, &c. &c.

Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and French; Drawing, Music, and Dancing, are taught by experienced Masters who attend at the house.

The English Language is taught after the most approved methods by Miss Mitchells.

IRISH AND BRITISH STATE LOTTERIES.

The Irish begins drawing in Dublin the 19th of November next.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		Value.
4	of	L. 10,000
3	of	5,000
4	of	2,000
5	of	1,000
6	of	500
30	of	100
60	of	50
8,000	of	9
8112 Prizes		
1st dr. 1st day		L.500
1st dr. last day		500
21,888 Blanks		
30,000 Tickets		

The British begins drawing in London on the 11th of February 1799.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		Value.
3	of	L. 20,000
4	of	10,000
5	of	5,000
5	of	2,000
10	of	1,000
15	of	500
30	of	100
100	of	50
16,900	of	20
17,072 Prizes		
1st dr. Blk. 1st day		L.1000
1st dr. Blk. last morn.		500
32,928 Blanks		
50,000 Tickets		

The Tickets and Shares for both Lotteries are now for sale, in the greatest variety of Numbers, at the Lottery Office, No. 8, South Bridge, Edinburgh, by

THOMSONS & CO.

LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT.

Present Prices.

IRISH.		BRITISH.	
Half,	L.3 19 0	Half,	L.7 0 0
Fourth,	2 0 0	Fourth,	3 11 0
Eighth,	1 0 6	Eighth,	1 16 0
Sixteenth,	0 10 6	Sixteenth,	0 18 6

At this Office a great many Capital Prizes have been sold, in particular the great prize of L. 25,000, and a L. 10,000, in the British Lottery, both divided into shares. In the Irish Lottery drawn in Nov. last, ticket, the No. 8447, a prize of 10,000l. sold by them to a Gentlemarr in the North Country, his sole property, and the full value paid to him on demand at the above Office. In last British Lottery No. 3421, a prize of 500l. sold in sixteen sixteenth shares.

The earliest intelligence sent to adventurers of their success; and all Lottery Business transacted with the greatest punctuality.

Clubs or Societies sending orders to this Office will be served on the same terms as if personally present.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

A WELL-FREQUENTED LABORATORY, in a most eligible situation.

The Drugs and Utensils have been selected with care, and are in the best condition.

Immediate possession could be given.

For particulars apply to the printer.

Not to be repeated.

GAME.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THE NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN of the Association for the Preservation of the Game, and Prosecution of Poachers within this County, viz.

The Duke of Buccleuch
Marquis of Lothian
Earl of Dalhousie
Earl of Roseberry
Earl of Wemyss
Lord Sommerville
Sir John Inglis of Cramond
Sir Geo. Clerk of Pennycuick
Sir Archibald Hope of Pinkie, his trustees
Sir Alex. Dick of Prestonfield
Sir William Augustus Cuningham of Livingston
Sir Andrew Lauder Dick of Fountainhall and Grange
Major Dundas Saunders of Melville
Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, Lord Advocate for Scotland
General Dundas of Bellmount
Rob. Hepburn of Clerkington
William Ramsay of Barnton
John Trotter of Mortonhall
John Wauchope of Edmonston
Andrew Wauchope of Niddery
Walter Browne of Currie
James Dewer of Vogrie
James Rochhead of Inverleith
Col. John Scott of Malleny
John Christie of Babberton
M. Dalrymple of Fordale
Charles Watson of Saughton
John Duvie of Gavieside
The Rev. Dr Davidson of Muirhouse
Alex. Keith of Ravelston
Gilbert Innes of Stow
Major Ramsay of Whitehill
Robert Baird of Newbyth
James Gillespie of Spylaw, his trustees
Dr Alex. Monro of Craiglockhart
James Newbigging of Whitehouse
John Inglis of Redhall and Auchindinny
Thomas Craig of Rickerton
Robert Trotter of Castlelaw
Wm. Caddel of Greenlaw
Ro. Clerk of Mavisbank
A. Callander of Westertown
Alex. Boswell of Blackadder
Wm. Murray of Henderland
Walter Little Gilmour of Libberton and Craigmillar
Capt. Stewart of Eastcraigs
John Davidson of Ravelrig
George Cranston of Dewar
Charles Lockhart of Lee
John Wilson of Bankhead
Alex. Trotter of Dreghorn
John Robertson of Chesterhall
Alex. Hepburn Mitchelson of Middleton
J. D. Thomson of Norton
Alexander Fraser Tytler of Woodhouselee

Having considered that several unqualified persons, by taking out stamped certificates to kill game, have, under that pretence, hunted on different grounds, without the permission of the proprietors:—The Association, therefore, empower William Scott, Procurator Fiscal of this county, to prosecute all such persons who have trespassed in time past, or who may do it in time coming.

And whereas an improper use has been made of indulgences given by the Members of this Association to unqualified persons and others, to hunt on their grounds, these are therefore intimating, That all indulgences, whether verbal or in writing, granted previous hereto, are hereby recalled; and that if any person whatever shall presume, in time coming, to hunt on their grounds, without first applying for and obtaining an order from the Proprietor, every person so transgressing will be prosecuted according to law.

As also, the said Association considering, that the stealing of Dogs of sport has been very frequent of late, and that sundry persons are in the practice of shooting, or otherwise destroying Pigeons:—It is therefore resolved, That all transgressors in either of these particulars shall likewise be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law, at the expence of the Association.

Whoever will give such information to the Procurator Fiscal as shall lead to a discovery of offenders in the premisses, will receive from him a reward of TWO GUINEAS, upon conviction of each offender; and the informer's name, if required, shall be concealed.

N. B. The sums which have been contributed by those who have or may join in this Association, are not to be considered as an annual assessment; and no new subscription will be required until the sums subscribed are exhausted on necessary charges attending the prosecution of delinquents, &c. of which an account is to be kept by the Procurator Fiscal, subject to the approbation and controul of a Committee of Subscribers.

A CLERK TO A SURVEYOR WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who writes an elegant hand, and has been taught a little Drawing, will meet with great encouragement, and may acquire a thorough knowledge in the business of Landsurveying, on his engaging for three years to act as a SURVEYOR'S CLERK or Assistant, in the Island of Jamaica. He will receive a free passage, and liberal wages during the period of his engagement; and to any young man who wishes to try his fortune in that line, such an opportunity, both in point of instruction and emolument, seldom occurs. Certificates of character and qualifications to the satisfaction of the employer will be required; and to write a fine hand is indispensibly requisite.

For further particulars, apply to James Robertson, writer to the signet, Castlehill, Edinburgh; and all applications to be made by writing holograph of the person applying.

Not to be repeated.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS, AND HAIR POWDER CERTIFICATES.

Stamp Office, Edin. August 29. 1798

NOTICE is hereby given, That CERTIFICATES for ARMORIAL BEARINGS or ENSIGNS will continue to be given out at this Office, and the other Offices in Scotland, till the 25th September, inclusive, *for payment of the respective duties of 2l. 2s. 1l. 1s. and 10s. 6d.* ONLY, as the case may require. After which informations will be received by the Solicitor, suitable rewards given, and prosecutions commenced for payment of the statutory penalty of TWENTY POUNDS Sterling.—Of which all concerned are requested to take notice.

And as prosecutions must now be immediately commenced against every person in ARREAR of the HAIR POWDER CERTIFICATES, in order to prevent unnecessary trouble to those who may have lately changed their place of residence *in particular the Field Officers and Captains of the Army, Militia, and Fencible Cavalry or Infantry*—It is requested that they would take the trouble to exhibit their Certificates to the Office nearest to their present place of residence, as it will save their being called upon to do so before a Court of Justice.

ALEXR. MENZIES,
Head Distributor and Collector, North Britain.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

AS the GAME on the ESTATE OF DUNDAS has been for some years past almost totally destroyed, the Trustees on the Estate have given directions for prosecuting every person found hunting on the Estate who have not liberty in writing from Mrs Dundas of Dundas, dated this year; all liberties formerly granted are hereby recalled.

As information has been given that some person was seen hunting on the grounds this season, before the legal time, a Reward of ONE GUINEA will be given to any person who shall inform George Mathie at Dundas Castle, who this person was. The tenants on the estate have authority to stop any persons found hunting, or going over any of the fences.

CARRONHALL MAIN COAL.

NOTICE is hereby given to Shipmasters and Owners of Vessels in the Coal Trade, that they may depend on a constant and ready supply of CARRONHALL MAIN GREAT COAL, shipped at Carron Harbour, on the River Carron.

The Coal is universally known to be of the very best quality.

Private families who wish to be supplied with Coal may depend on getting vessels to freight by applying to George Cace, coal manager at Carronhall, by Falkirk.—The usual freight is allowed on giving a good bill, or discount is given for ready money.

A few Steady COLLIERS free of all engagements to other works, will meet with good encouragement.

Some Experienced DINKERS are wanted to work by contract, who may depend on good employment.

Application may be made to George Cace, as above.

ELEGANT HOUSE IN ST ANDREW'S SQUARE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 20th day of September curt, at two o'clock,

THAT ELEGANT and COMMODIOUS HOUSE, south side of St Andrew's Square, No. 5, built by the late Alexander Wight, Esq. Advocate, presently possessed by the Viscount Arbuthnot, containing fifteen fire rooms, besides kitchen, garrets, and cellars, within the house—as also, five cellars or vaults under the pavement in front of the sunk area, an inclosed garden or area behind the house, washing house and laundry, with a stable for six horses, chaise-house, and hay loft fronting Mense Lane; the whole finished in a very substantial manner, and in complete repair. Entry at Martinmas.

Applications may be made to Alexander Youngson, writer to the signet, in whose hands are the title deeds and articles of roup—or to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh.

The house will be shewn by the servants on Tuesdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

SALE OF THE LANDS OF POTTERHILL, PERTH.

That on Friday the 21st day of September curt. at 12 o'clock forenoon, there will be exposed to public roup and sale, within the room of Thomas Wakefield, vintner in Perth,

FOUR Separate PARKS, containing about 13 acres, either in whole or in lots, as purchasers may incline. These lands lie at the end almost of the Bridge of Perth, are finely situated for building, command an extensive prospect of the town and country round, and are particularly well adapted for villas.

For further particulars, apply to Mr James Buchan, W. S. Edinburgh; or to Mr George Condie, writer, Perth.

Nota.—Feus of the above grounds are objects deserving the attention of builders, not only because of the pleasantness of the situation, but that stone, lime, and wood can be got on a very short land carriage.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on the 20th of November next, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS of PITNAMOON, DRONACHMYRE, and Part of GALLOWHILLOCK, being Parts of the Barony of PHESDO, lying within the parishes of Fordoun and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine.

These lands consist of about 360 acres arable, 70 of pasture, and 58 of muir, on which there is a thriving plantation of 15 acres. About one-third of the property is let upon leases of moderate endurance, at a rent of 90l. on the expiry of which a considerable rise of rent will be obtained—and the proprietor has lately, at a great price, purchased up the lease on the rest of the property, being a farm of 220 acres arable, besides pasture, to which a purchaser will have access at Martinmas 1799. On this farm there is a good farm-house, lately built, with suitable offices, and it may be readily let at above 200l per annum.

These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 396l. Scots—A purchaser, if he inclines, may have as much more of superiority as will make up a freehold qualification. The public burdens are moderate, and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhausted.

John Gore will shew the marches, and Mr Johnston at Pitnamoon will give any information that may be required to any person desirous of viewing the grounds; and for further particulars apply to Maxwell Gordon and John Morison, writers to the signet.

TO BE LET,

THE FARM of HAIRLAW, lying in the parish of Gladsmuir, and shire of Haddington.

The farm consists of 270 acres or thereby; but the proprietor is to reserve liberty to take off about 70 acres of the worst of the farm, lying to the north, and about 30 acres more to the east, adjoining to Redhouse farm.

The farm houses are in excellent order.

Proposals for a nineteen years lease may be given in writing to the proprietor at Gosford House,

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DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Subscriptions in the Parish of Errol, County of Perth.

Miss Allan of Errol			L.10 10 0
Mrs Drummond, Megginch			5 0 0
Miss Drummond			3 3 0
Robert Drummond, Esq. of Megginch			20 0 0
The Rev. Mr David Dow, Errol			10 10 0
Thomas Drummond, Errol Farm			0 10 6
James Spalding, Errel			0 5 0
Andrew Buist, Newmains farm, on Megginch			0 10 0
Peter Hall, Inchunans, on Megginch			0 10 0
Alexander Mathers, smith, Megginch			0 2 0
Peter Greenhill, Sheepbridges, on Megginch			0 5 0
Robert Watson			1 0 0
Henry Cameron			1 1 0
	s. d.	Do. for Wm. Scott,	0 6
Jas. Watson	10 6	John Leymond	0 6
Hen. Norwell	5 0	Wm. Smith	0 6
Walter M'Farlane	10 6	Wm. Tait	0 6
John Christal	5 0	Dav. Loudon	0 6
Chas. Wylie	5 0	John Clark	1 0
Pet. Porter	5 0	David Reid	0 6
Jas. Hood	5 0	Alex. Summers	0 6
John Smith	5 0	Pat. Adam	0 6
John ———	0 6	Robt. Pitie	0 6
	5 0	James Low	0 6
John Mathison	0 6	Robt. Tait	0 6
G. N.	0 6	Jos. Hay	10 6
Patrick Ducat	1 0	Andrew Adam	2 0
James Elder	0 6	John Malloch	1 0
Adam Nicol	0 6	Andrew Adam	1 0
Ch. Wilson	0 6	John Paterson	0 6
Jas. Bruce	1 0	James Buttie	1 0
Jas. Robertson	0 6	A. Smith	0 6
Robt. Young	0 6	John Jackson	1 0
D. Melvel	0 6	Robt. Wilson	0 6
Jas. Bruce	0 6	David Noble	0 6
Robt. Robertson	0 6	John Smith	0 6
James Rattray	0 6	James Morson	0 6
Pat. Rattray	0 6	Wm. Dowie	1 0
John Nicol	1 6	John Doig	1 0
Wm. Clark	0 6	Geo. Spindler	5 0

Subscriptions in the Parish of Lethendy, and County of Perth.

Rev. Mr Laurence Butler, Minister of Lethendy,			L.1 1 0
	s. d.	James Gow	2 6
Thos. Kilgour	5 0	Robert Lunan	10 0
Geo. England	2 6	James Angus	1 0
James Culbert	1 0	James Mackie	1 6
David Allan	2 6	George Mackie	2 6
John Wilson	2 0	Robt. Monro	2 0
Ed. M'Hardy	2 6	John Strathern	3 0
Jas. Craigie	3 0	James Crichton	10 0
Wm. Keay	3 0	James Smith	5 0
Geo. Morris	1 6	Wm. Heres	2 6
Wm. Mackie	2 6	Robert Brough	2 6
James Butler	10 0	John Cawer	1 6
And. Miller	10 0	Geo. Strathern	2 6
Alex. Robertson	1 6	James Brough	2 6
James Brodie	1 6	Geo. Stewart	2 6
James Duff	1 0	David Culbert	2 6
David M'Beath	1 6	John Robertson	1 0
Thomas Soutar	1 6	Robert Brodie	1 6
Andrew Stewart	1 6		
			L.6 11 0

Subscriptions in Callender, County of Perth.

Captain Fairfull of Struie	L. 50 6 0
Dr Robertson, minister of Callender, for himself and family	8 8 0
Mr D. Mowatt, Lenkers	1 1 0
Duncan M'Laren, Callender	2 20 6
Mr M'Gregor of Glengle	5 5 0
Mrs M'Gregor's servants	0 6 0
John M'Kinlay, Ardchullay	1 1 0
Archibald Buchanan, Callendar	1 1 0
Mr M'Farlane, Coilcra	1 1 0
Duncan Brown, Corilehra	0 1 0
	L. 76 12 0

Subscriptions in the Parish of Clunie, and County of Perth.

John M'Ritchie	L. 5 0 0
Miss Peggy Elder, Forneth	2 2 0
Margaret Angus, a servant maid at Forneth	0 2 0
Christian Doig, ditto	0 2 0
Charles Robertson, servant, ditto	0 5 0
John Craig, ditto, ditto	0 5 0
Alexander Kennedy, ditto, ditto	0 4 0
Charles M'Glashan, ditto, ditto	0 2 6
John Doig, senior	0 5 0
John Doig, junior	0 2 6
William Doig	0 2 6
George M'Ritchie	0 5 0
Alexander Leslie	0 2 6
William Leslie	0 2 0
John Leslie	0 2 6
David M'Ritchie	0 5 0
John Young	0 5 0
John Sanders, junior	0 2 6
Robert Angus	0 1 0
David Robertson	0 5 0
Donald Smith, cottar	0 1 0
Andrew Bisset, ditto	0 1 0
James Ambrose, ditto	0 1 0
Andrew Miller, ditto	0 1 0
Andrew Inches, ditto	0 1 0
John Robertson, ditto	0 1 0
Alexander Robertson, ditto	0 1 0
Gilbert Dick	0 10 0
John Reid	0 2 6
Gilbert Sanders	0 2 6
Peter Low	0 2 6
John Low	0 2 6
William Fraser	0 1 0
John Sanders	0 1 6
Alexander Cadel	0 1 6

FARM & MILL OF SAUGHTONHALL.

To be LET for such number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE FARM and MILL of SAUGHTONHALL, at the distance of two miles from Edinburgh, on the old Glasgow road, as at present in the possession of Mr Trefis. There are nearly 140 Scotch acres in the farm, which is well inclosed and subdivided.

Mr Trefis will shew the premisses, and proposals in writing may be given to him, or transmitted to Mr Inglis, W. S. No. 59, Prince's Street; or to Sir James Baird, Bart. the proprietor at Lethem House, by Haddington, between and the end of September, from either of whom every other necessary information may be procured.

The proprietor would prefer a proportion of the rent in Wheat and Barley, payable at the highest Mid Lothian fair prices; but offers entirely in money will also be received.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Thursday the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of OIB-CAMPBELL, lying in the parish of Knapdale, and shire of Argyle. It consists of the farms of Oib, Garroib, Keilzebar-miln, Kilmorey, and Laggan.

The present free rent is about 230l. besides kelp; and at last cutting eleven tons were made. The Lands are mostly situated on the west coast, and in the vicinity of the Crinan Canal, and are a delightful and picturesque summer residence, affording great amusement in fishing and shooting. The lands, by a survey, consist of about 2341 English acres. They are held of subject-superiors, and are all open to be set next Whitsunday.

The ground officer will shew the lands. And the rental, title-deeds, and survey, are in the hands of Mr Campbell, St James's Square, who as powers to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

To be SOLD by public roup within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 15th day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE LANDS of WESTER CHAPELLAND, and several other acres of Ground, lying in the burgh of Culross and its vicinity, extending to 20 acres or thereby. There is a valuable stratum of Fire Clay on the premises, which can be easily wrought, and for which a ready market can be found. The Clay will be sold either jointly with the grounds or by itself, as purchasers incline, and the acres will be sold together or in lots.

Alexander Muir at Culross will shew the subjects. And for particulars application may be made to Joseph Cairns, W. S. who is possessed of the titles, and will be ready to treat with those inclining to make a private bargain before the sale.

ESTATE OF DELGATY FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, the 22d day of November next, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE of DELGATY.

This estate comprehends the Mains and Manor place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and multures thereof, mill and mill lands of Gask and lands of Haughs and Ashogle, all lying within the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter, and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage and titularity of the teinds of the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter.

These lands are of great extent, containing 7360 acres are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are supplied with lime and coal. The whole estate is well accommodated with moss.

The estate holds of the Crown, and the valued rent is 2600l. Scots. The present gross rental, converting the victual and customs at a reasonable rate, is about 2020l. Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The Mansion House is a noble old building, substantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every useful accommodation. There is around the house 213 acres of full grown trees, and more than 400 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds.—Few villages can be better situated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, sufficient for any machinery.

The value, advantages, and situation of this large and extensive estate are so well and generally known, as to require neither description nor embellishment in a newspaper. A property so desirable in every respect seldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on security, and the remainder will be accepted of by such instalments as may suit the convenience of a purchaser.

Charles Begry, ground officer at Delgaty, will shew the lands and marches, and any person desirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup House, to John Barnett, Esq. of Ellrick, by Aberdeen; or Maxwell Gordon and John Morrison, writers to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

To be sold by public roup, if not previously disposed of by private bargain, within the New Inn of Aberdeen, on the 20th of October next, at six afternoon, altogether or in lots,

THE LANDS and BARONY of EASTER and WESTER TYRIES, yielding a free yearly rent of L. 738 9s Sterling. They contain 3186 acres or thereby, and are within three miles of Fraserburgh and Rosehearty, sea port towns, and the same distance from shell sand, an inexhaustible and good manure. There are lime quarries on the premises, with a great extent of moss, more than is necessary for the estate, which is also well accommodated with good pasture. Many of the are valued, and expressed in the cess books at 970l Scots of valued rent.

If not disposed of altogether, they will be sold in the following lots:—

LOT I.—Lying in the parish of Fraserburgh, and comprehending EASTER, WESTER, and MIDDLE CARDNO and ORD, containing 439 acres, 2 roods 30 falls or thereby.—The present rent is 104l. 15s 8d. 6-12ths Sterling, exclusive of what may be drawn from the sale of moss.

This lot in general is of an early soil, and exclusive of the arable land there is a good deal of moss ground on it, which may be greatly improved by draining.

There are two liferent leases, one of the tenants aged about 76, and the other 73, from which a considerable rise of rent may be depended on, and the only other leases on this lot expire, Easter Cardno in 12 and Wester in 5 years, upon which also rises of rent will be obtained.

LOT II.—Lying in the parish of Pitsligo, and comprehending the whole of ARDLAW, two Crofts, a Planted Park of 50 acres 2 roods 32 falls, with BODYCHELL and GLASHIELEYS, containing in whole about 792 acres 2 roods 7 falls.—The present rent is 190l. Sterling, exclusive of moss rent.—This lot is of an early warm soil, particularly the farms of Ardlaw, which are very fine fertile ground, and Glashieleys and Bodychell, comprehend a great extent of moir ground very fit for improvement. The House of Ardlaw is in a good situation for a gentleman's residence. There is no lease on Glashieleys, and that on Bodychell expires in five years.

LOT. III.—Lying in the parish of Tyrie, and comprehending WHITEWELL and EASTER TYRIE, UPPER and NETHER PICKERSTONE, two Crofts, NETHERMILLS and Pendicle thereof, with BRIGE of MARNO and MUIRSTONE, containing in whole about 727 acres 2 roods 2 falls.—The present rent is 191l. 11d. Sterling, exclusive of moss rent. The arable ground consists of a close early field, and there is a great extent of muir ground, capable of improvement. The situation of the House of Whitewell is also eligible for a gentleman's residence, and there are only four years of this lease to run. The other leases are nearly expired.

LOT IV.—Lying in the parish of Tyrie, and comprehending the Mains of Tyrie, Kirkhill, Kirktown, and Croft, Cartmires, Mill Croft, Greenburn, Muirstone, Smiddy Seat, and Hillhead, with the Hills of Macnagran, &c. consisting in whole of 1227 acres or thereby. The present rent is 236l. 19s Sterling, exclusive of moss rent. This lot in general is of a good strong and early soil; besides the great extent of it affords ample room for improvement, especially considering the near vicinity of shell sand, which adds much to the value of the improveable ground. The Hills of Macnagran, &c. are calculated for planting or cultivation. There is also a good situation for a gentleman's residence on this lot, the lease of which is almost expired.

All the lots are abundantly supplied with water for every necessary purpose. Two of them will have a Freehold Qualification annexed to each. Part of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands.

The articles of sale, rentals and title deeds, with a plan of the estate, to be seen in the hands of Alexander Shirrefs, advocate in Aberdeen, who can inform as to other particulars; and a copy of the articles and rentals will also be lodged with Mr James Fraser, writer to the signet at Edinburgh; either of whom is authorised to sell by private bargain.

The ground officers will shew the lands and marches.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LIST of Certificates for killing Game, issued by the Sheriff-Clerk of Linlithgowshire, from 1st July to 24th August 1798 inclusive.

Major Blacker, of the 67th regiment of foot
Mr William Black, residing at Bankhead
David Falconar, Esq. of Carlowrie
Christian Geddes, Esq. residing at Torphichill
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun
The Hon. Colonel John Hope of Craighall
John Keir, Esq. at Philpstoun
Major Muliison, of the 67th regiment of foot
Archibald Murray, Esq. of Bridge Castle
Henry Norton, Esq. at Blackburn House
John Young, Esq. of Bridgehouse.

CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON DEPUTATIONS.

John Aitken, gamekeeper to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun. John Smith, gamekeeper to the said Earl.

Extracted by JAMES TAYLOR, Jun.

By order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp Duties, JOHN BRETTEL, Soc.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

To be exposed to public roup and sale, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the New Session-House, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st. November 1798, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE TOWNS and LANDS of AULTBEA, DRUMCHORKE, Salmon Fishing thereof, Teanaflen and Blairmore, all lying within the parish of Gerloch and Sheriffdom of Ross, belonging to Captain John Mackenzie of Grunzaird.

The total free rental, stock and teind, to which last the proprietor has also right, when taken some time ago, extended, after deducting 4l. 14s 4d. for the public burdens, to 120l. 17s. 7d. 3-12ths Sterling, which being valued at 25 years purchase, the upset price is 3022l. 1d. 3-12ths Sterling.

But it is informed, that since the judicial rental was taken, the lands have risen to about 160l. of gross rent; and from their great extent, and local situation in the neighbourhood of the thriving fishing station of Ullapool, established by the British Society, a further considerable increase of rent may be expected, were leases to be given. The lands also extend a considerable way along the sea coast, but no value is put upon the kelp in the above rental.

The articles and conditions of roup, titles, and printed copies of memorial and abstract of the rental, may be had at the office of Mr Alexander Ross, depute clerk of session, or of Mr Horne, W S. No. 3. George Street.

COUNTY AND TOWN OF ELGIN.

To be sold by public auction, in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinr. on the 20th of Nov. next, at six o'clock in the evening, in One Lot, as formerly advertised, or in the following Lots, as intending purchasers may incline—

THE ESTATES of LEUCHARS, DUNKINTY, ST ANDREWS, CALCOATS, and HARVIESHAUGH, situated in the parishes of Elgin, Urquhart, and St Andrew's.

I. The MANSION, Offices, and MAINS of LEUCHARS, with Lands round the same, containing 402 A. 1 R. 21 P.

The rents paid by tenants amount to	L. 374 13 1
The proprietor occupies lands, valued at 15l. per acre	39 9 4
Nursery ground and small garden	5 0 0
And there are 37 A. 3 R. 36 P. of plantations and belts, valued at	18 19 9
	L. 438 2 2

The Mansion House is substantial and commodious, the Offices ample and lately built, the soil of the lands rich and fertile.

The purchaser of this lot will have a freehold qualification, as the next lot is to hold of him.

II. Those PARTS of the Lands of Leuchars called Backleys, Milntown, Rome and Wiseman's Croft, containing 298 A. 2 R. 22 P. 8s in lease to tenants for 228l. 13s. 8d. Sterling; and 16 A. or thereby of clumps and plantations, valued at 8l. Sterling.

These lands are as rich and fertile, and have the same advantages as those in the last lot.

III. The EARL's CARSE, with an effeiring proportion of the adjacent commonty—Rent 24l. 5s. Sterling.

This compact spot lies at an equal distance betwixt Lossiemouth and Elgin, is surrounded with a hedge almost feneible, and might be made a pleasant residence.

These lots have an exclusive right in the extensive mosses of Meft, which may be improved to advantage. If they are divided, each lot will have a large and valuable share.

The public burdens affecting them amount only to 3l. 3s. 10d 8-12ths Sterling.

IV. The MAINS of DUNKINTY, ORLEYHILL, and others, form a rich field, and have a beautiful situation for building.——Rent 112l. 16s. 8d. besides 2l. 15s as the value put on a small plantation.

V. St ANDREWS, KIRKTOWN, and KIRKHILL.—— Contents, 103 A. 1 R. 7 P. Rent 48l. 2s. 11d.; and 74 A. or thereby, of the plantation of Barflathills, valued at 37l. Sterling.

One of the finest situations for a gentleman's residence to be found in this or any other county.

The expiry of a lease in 1805, will more than double the present rent.

VI. GILMORESIDE—Rent 18l.; and 10 A. or thereby of the adjoining plantation, valued at 5l.

Gilmoreside might be either made a most pleasant villa, or laid out as a garden or nursery. It is situated on the south side of Just now the lands would set for 30l. Sterling at least, and in case of a sale taking place, the tenant has bargained to renounce his lease.

VII. The HAUGH of FATTACKS nearest Elgin—Contents, 7 A. 3 R. 29 P. Rent 7l.; and a plantation of 9 A. 2 R. 17 P. valued at 3l. 16s.

This lot is conveniently situated for any person residing in Elgin, as it lies within ten minutes walk of the town, and has an easy communication by Newmilh.

VIII. FATTACKS, situated on the banks of the Lossie, and on the east side of the road leading to Elgin, contents 17 A. 3 R. 35 P. rent 16l. and two Clumps, with a part of the large Plantation adjoining, measuring together 17 A. or thereby, valued at 8l. 10s.

Fattacks has a south-west exposure, commands a most extensive and agreeable prospect of the town, and the magnificent ruins of the Cathedral, and the circumjacent country.

IX. BARFLATHILLS, the two INCLOSURES of CALCOATS eastward, and WALKER's CROFT, contents 68 A. 2 R. 12 P. rent 52l. and 7 A. 3 R. 19 P. of interjected Plantations, valued at 3l. 18s. 2d.

The houses are in good condition, and the lands improveable.

X. WESTER CALCOATS, north from the last lot, and west from the main drain, contents 56 A. 1 R. 37 P. rent 35l. 10s; and belts and plantations, and Ground improving, supposed to contain 16 A. or thereby, valued at 8l.

These lands may be much improved at a moderate expence.

XI. The MAINS of CALCOATS, the INCLOSURES eastward from the main drain, and the SHORT SANDS, rent 159l. 17s. 9d. with a Plantation valued at 2l. 10s.

These lands are of a fine soil, and contain a beautiful spot for building. A small house and good offices were lately erected near some fine asps, elms, and planes.

XII. That PART of CALCOATS set to Mr Sellar, contents 18 A. 2 R. 25 P. rent 19l. 3s 10d. This is a beautiful, dry, level field.

The public burdens affecting the last nine lots were mentioned in former advertisements, and will be paid proportionally.

The purchasers of these lots will have an equal right in the moss at the road leading to the mansion-house of Innes.

XIII. The SUPERIORITY of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th lots, with a Feu-duty of 20s. Sterling out of each in full of all casualties. This Superiority will afford considerably more than one Freehold Qualification.

XIV. HARVIESHAUGH, HOUSE, Offices, and Gardens in the College, and Seats in the Churches of Elgin. Tenants pay L. 72 14 6

And the house and offices are valued at 15 0 0

Together L. 87 14 0

Harvieshaugh stretches from the north side of the town of Elgin along the banks of the Lossie, and may be either laid out in gardens and nurseries, or feued for building.

The house may be made fit to accommodate a large family at a moderate expence.

The only public burden is 3l. 6s. 8d. of stipend paid to the minister of Elgin. The teinds are exhausted, and no cess is payable.

In fixing the rent of each lot, the customs and carriages are valued at 1s. and the victual at 15s. The plantations, clumps, and belts, are valued at 10s. the acre, yearly. The measure is taken from a plan to be shewn.

At same time will be SOLD,

A FEU at Lossiemouth, with the Lime Shade, Coal Cellar, and small Loft erected thereon.

For further particulars apply to James Chalmer, Esq. Westminster, London; Mr Thomas Burnett, advocate, Aberdeen; Mr Thomas Sellar, writer in Elgin; or to the proprietor, John Innes, writer to the signet.

Thomas Jack, at Leuchars, will shew the lands, and the boundaries of the proposed lots.

LONDON PRICES, SEP. 10.

HOPS.

BAGS		POCKETS.	
Kent	6l 0s to 7l 15s	Kent	6l 10s to 8l 0s
Suffex	6l 0s to 7l 7s	Suffex	6 0s to 7l 7s
Eſſex	6l 0s to 7l 7s	Farnham	6l 0s to 10l 0s

WEST INDIES.

FORT ROYAL, July 1.

We hear from Engliſh Harbour, that his Majeſty's ſhip Santa Margaretta has been aſhore on the Warrington Rocks near Siſter's Iſland, to the weſtward of Antigua, and knocked off her falſe keel, and ſuſtained other conſiderable damages. While ſhe was aground, ſhe got all her proviſion into one ſloop, and her guns into another; but, ſhortly after her guns were aboard the ſlooop, her planks ſtarted, and every gun went through the ſloop's bottom in eight fathom water.

The Invincible, of 74 guns, is arrived here, having her main maſt ſhivered to pieces by lightning. The Syren is alſo come in with the loſs of her foremaſt and bowſprit. Theſe ſhips were cruizing to windward of Guadaloupe, and were caught by the tail of a hurricane, but happily they met with no other damages.

TORTOLA, July 9.

A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago from St Bartholomew's, ſtates that the harbour of St Bartholomew is full of ſmall French privateers, and that the town of Guſtavia, in that iſland, contains immenſe magazines of every kind of goods; that Daniſh Eaſt India goods, wines, and every kind of dry ſtores, are to be bought there very cheap; that there was a ſtore there nearly as big as the rope houſe in Portſmouth dock-yard, full of every kind of naval ſtores, and that from this ſtore all the French privateers were fitted out. The gentleman adds, that a few days before he left the place, a Frenchman was convicted for attempting to ſet fire to this ſtore, becauſe the owner, a Swede, had ſent off a ſix-inch cable to aſſiſt the Engliſh frigate, the Lapwing, when ſhe was aſhore (and in great diſtreſs) upon a coral reefe, at the mouth of the harbour, on the 12th of May laſt. He farther remarks, that by the great trade carried on at St Bartholomew's by the Danes and Swedes, it is exactly now what St Euſtatius was laſt war.

BASSETERRE, (ST KITTS), July 16.

The Lapwing, Captain Thomas Harvey, brought in here on Friday laſt, a French ſchooner of 123 tons, laden with ginghams, cambrics, and fine linen, from St Bartholomew's, bound to Guadaloupe. The Lapwing fell in with her about 12 leagues to the S. W. of St Bartholemew's. She has 13,000 dollars on board, and the invoice of her cargo is 35,000 dollars more.

His Majeſty's ſhip, Cyane brought in here laſt week, an American ſchooner, laden with naval ſtores bound to Guadaloupe.

An article in the German Journals, dated Naples, the 2d ult. ſays, the Engliſh ſhip the Lion, of 64 guns, arrived here on the 30th, with naval ammunition for Admiral Nelſon. This veſſel, after her departure from Gibraltar, was attacked by four Spaniſh frigates, which ſhe beat off, capturing one of them, which ſhe has now brought into the port of Naples.

London

SEPTEMBER 14.

According to advices received by Government, Admiral Richery is arrived in the Indian Seas, with three ſail of the line and two or three frigates. This information only tends to confirm the opinion, of which there can now be little doubt, that the object of Buonaparte's expedition is againſt our ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies. Admiral Ranier had advice of Richery's arrival in thoſe ſeas.

On Tueſday, Rear Admiral Man took his ſeat as a Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Lord Hugh Seymour, reſigned.

Rear Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour takes the chief naval command on the coaſt of Ireland, in the room of Admiral Kingſmill, who quits that ſtation for the recovery of his health.

It is reported, that a reinforcement of two ſhips of the line and four frigates, will be immediately added to Admiral Kingſmill's ſquadron, at Cork, in Ireland.—The ſhips that ſailed lately with troops, armed *en flute*, are to replace their lower deck guns, and remain on the ſtation.

Advices were received yeſterday from Vice Admiral Waldegrave, at St John's, Newfoundland, brought over in a veſſel arrived at Poole. The fiſhermen have had a very tolerable ſeaſon, and few or no French privateers have infeſted either the Britiſh or American diſtricts.

Wedneſday, a forgery, to a very large amount, was diſcovered to have been made by a clerk in the 4 per cents. office, the particulars of which it might be improper to lay before the public, as they might defeat the ends of juſtice. The Bank is very deſirous to conceal the whole till all the ſuſpected perſons are in cuſtody.—*Morning Poſt.*

Reinforcements are received daily by all the armies both of France and Auſtria. The army of Italy has received large additions, and is to be reinforced by twenty thouſand men more, who have orders to join it by forced marches. Great quantities of proviſions and ammunition have been ſent to Mantua, Peſchiera, Ferrara, and Peſſigtona.

The Order of Malta has eſtabliſhed its ſittings at Trieſte, with the conſent of the Imperial Court.

French wine, it appears, is more ſtrongly prohibited than ever at Vienna. No more Champagne or Burgundy, it is ſaid, will be imported for the uſe of the Emperor's houſehold.

All the French privateers in the Mediterranean have been recalled, in conſequence of the ſtrong repreſentations made to the Directory, by the Dutch, Spaniſh, Swediſh, and other miniſters.

The Republican ambaſſador, Truguet, was allowed 46,000 livres to furniſh his houſe at Madrid, where he remained but four months; the ſame ſum was granted to Guillemardet, his ſucceſſor. Suppoſing that he ſtays no longer than his predeceſſor, and that his ſucceſſor does the ſame, 138,000 livres will have been ſpent in one year for furniſhing the houſe of the French embaſſy in one place.

As the French have ſeized upon the fortreſs of Malta, to aſſiſt their projects againſt this country, we ought at leaſt to make the trial of wreſting it from them. It matters not to us what power poſſeſſes it, provided it is not France or her allies. Ruſſia is the power that we ſhould wiſh.

If the Turks are alarmed at the approach of the Republican principles towards their territories, this is the moment for Europe to endeavour to influence the Porte to meaſures that may favour the general intereſts. The firſt object is to permit the Ruſſian fleet in the Black Sea to paſs the Dardanelles. This point obtained, Ruſſia would not want much inducement to fit out an armament to accompliſh her long wiſhed-for ſcheme, of poſſeſſing a port in the Mediterranean. She could afford a formidable body of troops, and near twenty ſail of the line from the Black Sea, to make the attack. Malta once in poſſeſſion of Ruſſia, France would not eaſily compel her to give it up. She would only (upon the proſpect of a general peace) have to put a garriſon of 10 or 15,000 men with two years proviſions.—France would heſitate upon a war with Ruſſia, after a general peace in Europe; her attention would turn towards rebuilding her navy, the ſupplies for which ſhe muſt obtain from the Baltic, which would experience ſome interruption from the Ruſſian cruizers; her commerce would alſo be annoyed. France cannot injure Ruſſia.

It is the intereſt of England to ſee Ruſſia a formidable naval power. It ſeems pretty certain that we ſhall ever have the navies of France, Spain, and Holland to contend with, and perhaps in greater ſtrength; therefore, by having a powerful friend to aſſiſt us, whoſe territories are invulnerable to thoſe three powers, it not only might prevent a war, but turn the balance ſtrongly in our favour. We can have nothing to apprehend from the increaſe of the Ruſſian navy. France, with all her great advantages and nurſery for ſeamen, is ſtill behind us. Ruſſia, certainly, is far behind France in reſources, and, without commerce, a navy cannot be very terrific.

A letter from Zurich, dated the 22d of Auguſt, ſays, that the Griſons, on hearing of the approach of a large French force, decreed their union to the Helvetic Republic, in conſequence of which the troops were ordered to return.

COURT MARTIAL.

Saturday a Court Martial was held on board his Majeſty's ſhip Gladiator, in Portſmouth harbour, purſuant to an order from the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, on 25 men belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Defiance, for mutiny.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

Captain HOLLOWAY, President.

Capt. Sir R. Strachan	Capt. Sir Sidney Smith
—— Pickmore	—— Wooley
—— Cockburn	—— Browell
—— Mainwaring	

M. Greetham, Eſq. Judge Advocate.
Captain Jones conducts the proſecution.

Three witneſſes on the part of the proſecution were examined, which laſted till four o'clock, when the Court adjourned till Monday morning at eight o'clock. The following is a copy of the oath taken by the priſoners:

"Will you take oath to be true to the Free and United Iriſh[illegible] againſt your cauſe againſt tyrants and oppreſſors, and will you defend their rights to the laſt drop of your blood; and do you agree to go to Breſt the next time the ſhip looks out a-head at ſea, and to kill every officer and man that oppoſes us, and hoiſt a green enſign, with a harp in it, and afterwards to kill or deſtroy the Proteſtants?"

Anſwer—"I do."

Adminiſtered by William Lindſay.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 12.

Arrived this day, his Majeſty's ſhip Adamant, of 50 guns, from Marcou.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 11.

Came in the Lord Hawke privateer, of this port, Capt. Pendock Neales, from a cruize, and brought in a Spaniſh ſhip packet, called the Edad Deno, Mignel Cexxo maſter, from the Havannah, bound to Corunna, laden with cocoa and other merchandize; ſaid to be worth 25,000l. She captured her about eight miles from Corunna, which port ſhe would have reached, but for the faſt ſailing of the Lord Hawke. The Packet had a mail on board, which the Spaniards attempted to deſtroy; it was thrown into the ſea; but one of the ſailors of the Lord Hawke jumped overboard after it, and ſaved it. The Nymph frigate was in ſight of the capture, and joined the Packet a few hours after ſhe ſtruck. The Nymph is alſo arrived. During the Lord Hawke's cruize, ſhe captured and deſtroyed nine veſſels.

Juſt arrived the Flora French privateer, of 36 guns and 250 men, taken by the Anſon, of 38 guns, Captain Durham, after a chace of eighteen hours; ſhe is from Bourdeaux, and was the Flora frigate laſt war in the Britiſh ſervice, that was ſunk in America; the Anſon has taken another privateer, but ſhe is not arrived.

Arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Thiſbe, under jury-maſts, from Halifax. She ſailed from thence the 17th of Auguſt, and on the 24th, in lat. 44. 20, N. long. 43. 23. W. was overtaken by one of the moſt violent hurricanes perhaps ever experienced, which continued near 24 hours inceſſantly. She frequently lay on her beam ends for ten minutes at a time; the main top-maſt, yard, rigging, and part of the top, with the mizen-maſt, blew overboard; the chain pumps continually going; the ſea breaking over her, waſhed away the long-boat, cutter, and part of the booms: ſtove the quarter-gallery, cabbin dead lights, and half ports. By cutting away the lee-anchor, throwing over-board all the guns poſſible, with ſhot, and every weight on deck, ſhe aroſe to the ſea, and providentially weathered the gale.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 12.

This morning arrived in Cawſand Bay his Majeſty's ſhips,

Royal Sovereign,	110	Vice-Adm. Sir A. Gardner. Capt. Hedford.	
Neptune,	98	——	Sir E. Gower.
Glory,	82	——	Brine.
Foudroyant,	84	——	Sir T. Byard.
Canada,	74	——	Sir J. B. Warren.
Mægera,	14	——	White.

The remainder of the fleet, under the command of Lord Bridport, are gone up the Channel.

TORBAY, Sept. 12.

Lord Bridport, with ten ſail of the line, is now coming into this port.

DOVER, Sept. 12.

A moſt tremenduous gale of wind blew the whole of laſt night, with heavy rain, from which we apprehend much damage at ſea, as ſeveral veſſels have paſſed in diſtreſs. Some damage has been done to Dymchurch Wall, but nothing very material; and, as the gale has now ſubſided, and the high tides will take off, it is hoped the miſchief is over.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

We yeſterday ſtated, that a cartel had been finally ſettled between the reſpective Agents of Great Britain and France for a general exchange of priſoners. We have now the additional ſatisfaction of being able to ſtate, from the beſt authority, the articles and conditions of the arrangement that has been agreed upon.

All the Britiſh priſoners now in France are to be exchanged, with the exception of five hundred, to be retained as hoſtages for the good treatment of the French priſoners in this country.

The exchange is to be made man for man, as far as the common men in poſſeſſion of the French will go, and as they have many more officers of rank, than we have of their's in our poſſeſſion, (not taking into the account thoſe who have ſurrendered in Ireland) a certain number of common men are to be exchanged against each officer of a certain rank.

The exchange is to take place with all poſſible expedition.—The French are to begin by ſending one cartel with a certain number—an equal number is to be returned on our part.—We are then to ſend out a cartel, which will bring a number proportionate to what we ſend, and thus a regular and conſtant alternate exchange is to take place till all the Engliſh priſoners in France are brought to this country, with the exception we have already ſtated.

We have peculiar pleaſure in being able further to add, that the cartel is ſettled upon grounds of permanent exchange—as nearly as the number of 500 Britons remaining in France can be calculated. In future likewiſe, all ſurgeons taken of either nation, and all paſſengers on board packets and merchant veſſels, are to be allowed to return to their reſpective countries as ſoon as they conveniently can.

We are well informed that, after this agreement is executed to its fulleſt extent, we ſhall ſtill have remaining in this country at leaſt 20,000 French priſoners, but whom the French Government are to ſupport at their own expence.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday laſt, has not arrived.

Bank Report to September 13, 1798.

Voluntary Contributions,	£. 1,506,993 7
Aſſeſſed Taxes	821,439 3
Total	£. 2,328,431, 10

Yeſterday advices were received in town from St Helena. They bring information of the Royal Admiral, and five or ſix other Indiamen, from Coast and Bay, having arrived there on their paſſage home.

Lord Teignmouth (late Sir John Shore) is on board the Britannia.

A Portugueſe frigate is on its paſſage home with dispatches from Governor Brooke, at St Helena.

Lord Macartney, we underſtand by the laſt advices from the Cape of Good Hope, was preparing to return to England. He was expected to embark in the homeward-bound ſhip.—We are ſorry to learn that repeated attacks of the gout are the immediate cauſe of his Lordſhip's quitting his Government.

The laſt fleet of Indiamen have brought home a very fine healthy ſheep from the Cape of Good Hope. The wool of theſe creatures is very fine, and may be accounted an article worthy of general obſervation. The moſt remarkable appearance in theſe ſheep is in the ſize and weight of the tail, which almoſt exceeds belief. This extremity is ſo cumberſome to many, that the farmers at the Cape contrive to fix a trunk, for the purpoſe of relieving the animal, to receive the tail; and, as the creature moves, ſo it draws along its vaſt burden, which is a ſubſtance of ſolid fat. The inhabitants, when they kill, ſalt it in a peculiar way, and it ſerves for many purpoſes, ſuch as frying, &c. it being almoſt tranſparent, and is an excellent ſubſtitute for butter. A tail, in general, will weigh 30lb.

On Monday morning laſt, the following melancholy and ſingular circumſtance occurred near Horſham. The Rev. Mr F—— of that place had for ſome time obſerved, that ſeveral ſacks of corn had daily diſappeared from his barn, and, not being able to lay hold of the offender, he placed a gun in ſuch a ſituation within the barn, that, whenever the door opened, the piece went off, and the perſon who entered received the contents. Some days afterwards, having occaſion himſelf to go into the barn, he thought he could enter, and avoid the fatal effects; but there he was deceived, as on his entrance the piece went off, and lodged its contents full in his face. He died a few hours afterwards, leaving a wife and four children.

An account of the proviſions and articles which the Cantons of Berne, Fribourg, Soleure, Zurich, Lucerne, Thoun, and Arau, are compelled to furniſh for the ſubſiſtence and uſe of the French army:

15,380 quintals corn; 5,000 ditto rye; 23,[illegible] ditto hay; 10,500 ditto Straw; 7,920 ſacks of oats, 12 buſhels to the ſack; 1,202 bullocks, each bullock 500lbs. weight; 1,120 quintals of rice; 31,000lbs ſalt; 116,400 pints of wine; 41,300 ditto brandy; 22,000 ditto vinegar; 2,770 cords or bundles of wood for firing.

Certified to be a true copy of the original requiſition.

ROUHIERE, Chief Commiſſary of the army.

A few days ſince, Mr Petley of Firle, near Lewes, ſuffered the loſs of ſix hay-ſtacks by fire, in conſequence of having made them too green. They all burſt into a flame at one time, which in an eſpecial degree commanded the attention and aſſiſtance of Lord Gage, who, with his coat off, worked as hard as any labourer preſent, in extinguiſhing the fire, and preventing its communicating to any of the adjacent buildings. His Lordſhip, after the danger was over, regaled thoſe who had aſſiſted, with bread, cheeſe, and ſtrong beer.

The Morning Herald ſtill perſiſts in its expedition, and yeſterday ſtates, "that it has returned without accompliſhing the object of its equipment." This is merely adding one falſehood to another. The expedition *has not returned*, and for the very beſt poſſible reaſon *it never ſailed.—Sun.*

Jane Curtis, a woman of very respectable appearance, was indicted for a capital offence, in privately stealing in the shop of John Richardson, a black silk mode cloak, value 3 l. his property.

The Prosecutor keeps a haberdasher and mercer's shop in Oxford street. On the evening of the third of August, the prisoner, in company with another woman, came to his shop, and asked to look at some cloaks; they shewed several. At length Mrs Curtis pitched upon one, value four guineas. It was rolled up in paper for her; she then looked at some stuffs, and agreed for some, which were also made up. When this was done, she gave Mr Richardson her address at a house in Oxford street, and desired the parcels might be sent there the following day, when she would pay for them. In saying this, the prosecutor thought she spoke with hesitation, and looked very confused. They then left the shop, and looked in at the window as they passed, when Mr Richardson thought he observed something bulky under the prisoner's arm; he immediately went out, came up with them, and told Mrs Curtis he believed she had some of his property in her possession. He brought them back to the shop, and under her arm found one of his cloaks, value rather more than 3 l. and which he was positive was one of these shewn to the prisoner, while she was in the shop. She offered no excuse at the time of any kind; but said, she hoped Mr Richardson would not proceed against her.

These facts being clearly proved by the prosecutor and one of his shopmen, the prisoner was called on for her defence; she offered none as to the facts, but several respectable witnesses gave her an excellent character.

The observations of the Lord Chief Baron on the case was such, as induced the jury to find a verdict of "guilty of stealing, but not privately;" which obviates the capital part of the charge.

DUBLIN, September 12.

The French by crossing the Shannon so high towards the source of that great river as Ballintre, about 106 miles from the capital, have made it doubtful whether their intent was to endeavour to penetrate into the province of Ulster, or to march into the county of Longford, and from thence to the county of Westmeath.—Retreat by sea was cut off totally, and nothing remained but an experiment in the above quarters. The happy dispositions of the Marquis CORNWALLIS, however, have prevented the evils which would ensue from their proceeding farther, and they are now to experience the folly and futility of such adventures in this kingdom.

We feel peculiar sasisfaction in announcing to our readers, that General CRADOCK is arrived in town, and notwithstanding the wound which he received in the late action, was able to appear abroad on Monday, and did not seem to have sustained much injury—a circumstance that must be highly gratifying to his country, in whose cause he has been often signalized.

A reward of 300l. is offered for the apprehension of the rebel Chief HOLT, from which circumstance it appears, that the report of his having been taken, together with forty of his followers, was unfounded.

Monday, an offender named JACKSON, accused of having committed a cruel murder upon a man on one of the Canals, and throwing the body into the water, and who had been taken near Drogheda, and was confined adjacent to one of the guard houses of the Castle, made an effort to escape, and was very near succeeding. On Major SIRR entering the apartment where he was confined, after the ruffian was detected in striving to escape, to see if he was then properly secured, he observed Jackson putting his hand under his coat, as if to pull out a weapon, upon which the Major, with great presence of mind, ran in upon the prisoner, and seizing him by the arms, searched him, and found that he had concealed upon him a large blunderbuss pistol, loaded with slugs made of a pewter spoon, with which he owned he intended to take the life of the above very active gentleman. He appears to be a very hardened wretch; and when he was told by a person, that it was likely he would be hanged for his crimes, he replied, "he cared not—the sooner it was done the better."

SEPT. 13.

PROCLAMATION

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

CORNWALLIS,

Whereas, it appears that, during the late invasion, many of the inhabitants of the county of Mayo, and counties adjacent, did join the French forces, and did receive from them arms and ammunition; and whereas it may be expedient to admit such persons to mercy, who may have been instigated thereto by designing men, We do hereby promise his Majesty's pardon to any person who has joined the enemy, provided he surrenders himself to any of his Majesty's justices of the peace, or to any of his Majesty's officers, and delivers up a French firelock and bayonet, and all the ammunition in his possession; and provided he has not served in any higher capacity than that of private.

This proclamation to be in force for thirty days from the date hereof.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 11th day of September, 1798.

By the Lord Lieutenant's command,

CASTLEREAGH.

Monday arrived at Waterford his Majesty's ships Haerlem of 64 guns, Europa 50, Experiment 44, Charon 44, Druid, 32, Blond 32, and Weymouth armed transport, having the Lancashire, Dorset, South Devon, and another regiment of militia on board. In the evening of Monday they had not commenced to disembark the troops.

We learn that some more large ships, supposed of the line, were seen in company with the above squadron off the harbour on Sunday, and it is thought they have bore away for Cork.

Colonel PLUNKET, who was reported to have joined the French, we understand surrendered himself about a fortnight since to the Bishop of Elphin.

The French Generals HUMBERT and SAUZAISIN have arrived at the Castle. They are both smart, well-looking men—the one about 40, and the other about 30 years of age.

The French troops are described as very bodly clothed, and their uniform a course white jacket, leaden buttons with *La Republique France* inscribed on them, and helmets, resembling in fashion those of our yeomanry, but of very bad workmanship and materials. The officers are very splendidly habited.

WAR-OFFICE, DUBLIN-CASTLE, Sept. 10. 1798.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions in the army on this Establishment:

4th Dragoon Guards—Andrew Kirwan to be Veterinary Surgeon.

24th Dragoons—Henry Gore, late Cornet in the 24th dragoons, to be Paymaster.

15th Foot—Ensign Andrew Copland, from the 48th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chester, promoted.

Fencible Infantry.

Loyal Inverness—Donald M'Intosh to be Ensign, vice Sutter, deceased.

Elgin—Henry Reid to be Ensign, vice Eagle, removed to the Staff. Henry Reid to be Surgeon, vice Eagle, removed to the Staff.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

The Ministers of the War and Marine Departments to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Justice.

The Minister of War and of Marine, in answer to the note of this day from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by which he charges him, in the name of the Directory, to write the proper circular letters, to the end that the law, ordained the 11th September 1796, of the former Government, which prescribes that the ports of the Republic should remain shut against all British vessels, should be fully carried into effect, has the honour to inform him that Ports are not to be shut up by letters, but secured by bombs and red-hot bullets; that to effect this, there must be well posted batteries, cannon and mortars properly appointed, brave and spirited soldiery, to serve them as circumstances may require; that batteries, ammunition carts, and every article necessary for that purpose, are not procured by mere words, but by money. That courage and discipline are not promoted nor attained by a disorganization of the armed force, such as is dictated by the unconstitutional law of the 18th and 19th current, which carries into effect that of the 16th May, and the subsequent decree of the Executive Directory of the 19th, which prescribes to me its being carried into execution; neither, in obstructing every road to preferment to the person who has gained it by his blood, at the moment too, when they most vile betrayers of their country are seen to be declared innocent, and, as it were, rewarded.

In short, the Minister of War and of Marine, in the act of renewing his particular esteem for your person, informs you, that he cannot, as you do, wage a metaphysical war of letters and words; but that, in order to its being defensive and offensive, he must have men and money.—Every one is acquainted with the state of our arsenal and fortifications.

From the Office of War and Marine, at the provisional residence of the Executive Directory, in Carignan, the 19th July, second year of Ligurian Liberty.

Health and Fraternity, FEDERICI.

ANSWER.

LIBERTY.....EQUALITY.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

I hope, that with an honest satisfaction you will peruse a republican reply to your letter, read over by me on the evening of the 21st inst.

In good truth I do not comprehend, that because the resolutions of the Executive Directory have been communicated to you through the channel of the Minister of Exterior Relations, you should apply to him, as a more ready and immediate communication with the Directory.

Every honest Citizen is of opinion with you, that sea ports are secured by batteries well placed, with cannon and mortars properly appointed, with bombs, red hot balls, &c. and that money is necessary to carry this into effect.

But you will agree with the honest Citizens, that the national chest is oppressed by the expences occasioned by the war just terminated; that its revenues are exhausted, and the finances, particularly in this district, disorganized.

The honest Citizens agree with you, that circumstances imperiously demand the most efficacious measures of defence; but with them, you, who are an honest man, will allow that it was necessary to secure the Ligurian Territory from any hostile attack, previously to the embarking in an offensive war.

You will agree, that it was necessary to examine, whether the Ligurian Territory could supply the means of continuing it, and whether our Rubicans were sufficiently instructed in the use of arms and in military evolutions, to face battalions, long since disciplined, and accustomed to military operations.

You will allow, that, under these circumstances, the law, which suspends the farther assemblage of troops, was a just measure of necessary economy.

You will allow, that the law of the 19th current was a prudent and necessary precaution, which is framed with a view of organizing a provisional guard to the Legislative Body, in order to protect them from certain threats and murmurings of the spurious children of the country, who sometimes have been heard in circles about the place of Assembly, endeavouring to wrest from it laws less in counterpoise for the public welfare.

You will agree, that a law suspending military promotion does not stop up the road, but is only a short delay in it, suggested by necessary precaution, in order to examine who has justly deserved it: the Military Commission now elected will point out the traitors of the country.

You will allow, that a momentary ebullition has dictated the tenor of your letter, but no honest citizen can be induced to believe, that you will give your assent, upon reflection, to its appearing in print. It might be the part of a news writer, or other private scribbler, but surely not of a public functionary, to publish sentiments calculated to create in the public mind a want of esteem and respect for the Legislative Body.

You will allow, that disunion amongst the governing powers, induces a spirit of party, and paves the way to total ruin.

You will finally agree, that the observation of your fellow Citizen are just—are upright. He sincerely, in the fulness of his heart, wishes you health, fraternity, and consideration.

(Signed) "MASSONE.

"July 28th, 1798,

"Second Year of Ligurian Liberty."

LLOYD's MARINE LIST, Sept. 14.

THE Charlotte, Temple, from London to Newfoundland, has been captured by a privateer, retaken by the Nymphe frigate, and sent into Plymouth.

A schooner, Star, for Trinidada, was lost in a gale of wind at Barbadoes, on the 31st June.

The Two Friends, M'Dougal, from Philadelphia, was captured by a privateer of 18 guns from Bourdeaux, in lat. 43. long. 28. and 18 Frenchmen put on board; since retaken by the Captain and three men, and brought into the Downs.

The Castor, Holman, for Grenada, is on shore at Cuckold's Point in the river Thames, and bilged.

The Young Ralph, Gibson; the Joshua, Mentor; and St Philip, Houghton, are captured on the coast of Africa; the former is given up to the crew, and arrived at Barbadoes.

The Atlantic, Hutchins, from Baltimore, is got into Ramsgate, by the Deal Boats, after being on shore on Sandwich flats.

The Friendship, Miller, from Virginia, to Martinico, is taken by the Victory French privateer, and carried into Guadaloupe.

The schooner Variety, Dyer, from Boston to Leghorn, is taken by a Corsican privateer, carried in, and condemned.

The Catharine, Cobb, from Barbadoes to Newfoundland, is captured and carried into Guadaloupe.

The St Johannes, Lingren, from Boston to Naples, is taken by a privateer, and carried in there.

A ship from Baltimore to Martinique, has been taken by a privateer, retaken by the Santa Margarette frigate, and sent into Antigua.

The Friends, Estill, is lost in Prince's Harbour on the coast of Africa.

The Commerce of Bristol, from the Havannah, is lost on Nantucket Shoals. A brig belonging to the same place got on shore at Cape Hatteras, but is got off with damage, and gone to Newhaven to refit.

The Indis, Ashmead, from Batavia, has put into the Isles of France, in distress, having lost her masts in a hurricane, near Roderique.

The Sea Gull, Watkins, from Liverpool with coals, is lost on the Rocks off Plymouth.

The Flora French private frigate of 36 guns and 250 men, from Bourdeaux, is captured by the Anson frigate, and brought into Plymouth.

The Parr, Christian, from Africa to the West Indies, is blown upon the Coast of Africa, 29 of the crew and about 200 negroes saved.

A privateer of 10 guns and 60 men, from St Martins to Guadaloupe, is captured by the Lapwing frigate, and sent into St. Kitts.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Sept. 11. S. W. blows hard.—12. S. W.—13. N. N. E.

—*STOCKS.*—

This day (Sept. 14.) at twelve o'clock. 3 *per cent. cons.* 49¾ 50

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—SEPTEMBER 17.

MR ANDREW HUTCHINSON was, on Saturday, elected Deacon of the incorporation of Fleshers.

Another large and valuable fleet sailed from Hull for the Baltic on Monday, under convoy of the Busy cutter.

Another convoy for the Baltic ships is petitioned for by the merchants and owners of ships, to sail from Hull on the 2d of October.

Several ships from the Baltic arrived in the Humber on Friday morning, part of a fleet that was drove into Norway by contrary winds.

The Four Brothers, Green, from London and Hull, left Port Royal the 20th of July last, under convoy of the Roebuck, of 44 guns, which was to touch at Port Antonio, and sail again about the 26th for England.

Yesterday se'nnight, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, a most alarming fire broke out on board the ship Joseph and Mary, of South Shields, then laying at anchor near the Milldam. Immediate assistance being procured, the ship was towed out from amongst the others, only setting one vessel near her partially on fire, which was soon got under. The flood tide then making, and the wind being from the S. E. the Joseph and Mary was got over to the north side of the water, and her anchor let go near Dortwick Sand, at the mouth of the Coble Dean, and the great guns, 6 in number, some of which were shotted, pointed forwards down the river and flanting, over the ship's quarter, up the river. The fire engines from South and North Shields were got into large boats, and began to play upon the fire, but few people durst approach the dreadful scene, until the guns went off, the shots of which happily did no damage—Cuth. Heron and Nich. Fairles, Esqrs. were extremely active during the whole time; the former on board, attended by a few bold tars, in the first place, judiciously pointed the guns, and then bravely endeavoured to quench the flames; while the latter gentleman skilfully pointed the great engine pipe to the place most dreadful. After two hours exertions, the fire was got under, the ship scuttled, and sank in the sand. She was consumed abaft nearly to the water's edge, but the fore part did not suffer so much. The fire broke out, it is supposed by a candle being left burning near some oakum in the gun room. It is a pity a couple of floating engines are not always kept in readiness at Shields, where fire among ships is so frequent.

At Edinburgh, the 29th day of August, 1798.

Which day, the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh being assembled, on motion by the Lord Provost, seconded by the first Bailie, resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Council and Community be given to the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for his constant attention to the interests of the community during the whole period of his being the representative of the city in Parliament; particularly for the great attention and trouble taken by him during the last session, in obtaing two acts of Parliament; one for continuing the duty of two pennies on the pint of ale, payable to the city for the further terms of 38 years, and the other for making a new basin or wet dock, and enlarging and improving the harbour of Leith. And also resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Council and community be given to WILLIAM DUNDAS, Esq. Member of Parliament, for the particular attention he paid, and the great trouble he took relative to these two acts of Parliament; and requested the Lord Provost, in name of the Council, to transmit an extract of this act to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas;—and also to William Dundas, Esq.

Extracted from the Council Record by

JOHN GRAY, Clerk.

Edinburgh, 15th Sept. 1798.

THE Royal College and Corporation of Surgeons being met, made choice of the following Office Bearers for the ensuing year, viz.

ANDREW WOOD, President.

JAMES LAW, Treasurer.

EXAMINATORS.

Alexander Wood,	Andrew Inglis,
Andrew Wood,	Henry Johnston,
Forrest Dewar	John Walker,
Thomas Wood,	Walter Harkness,
John Rae,	John Thomson,
John Bennet,	James Bryce,

Extracted by

WILL. BALDERSTON, Clerk.

Shipping Intelligence.

Two of the Jamaica fleet, the Minerva and Swift, are arrived in Clyde. They parted from the convoy, the 11th current. On the 24th ult. there was a strong gale which separated many of the fleet.

The Iris, Captain Brasack, of 32 guns, arrived yesterday in Leith Roads.

The Fingal, Capt. Strong, is also arrived at Leith.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

September 15. Countess of Westmoreland, Anderson, from Glasgow, goods—Endeavour, Tod, from Perth, do.—Ceres, Hall, from Berwick, do.

CLEARED OUT.

Peggy, Milne, for Aberdeen, goods—Fortitude, Stevenson, for Inverness, do.—Sophia, Brodie, for Aberdeen, do.—Isabella, Galloway, for Liverpool, do.—Berwick Merchants, White, for London, do.—Edinburgh and Berwick Packet, Cooper, for do. do.

Wind W. S. W.—Moderate.

LANDS AND SUPERIORITIES IN AYRSHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the house of James Mason, innkeeper at Tarbolton, upon Thursday the 27th day of September curr. at one o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, in the Lots aftermentioned:

LOT I.—The LANDS of BURNHOUSEHALL, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed by John Burns.—The lands held of the Prince, consist of 150 acres or thereby, are all arable, of an excellent soil, all inclosed and subdivided, and the dykes and hedges all thriving, and in the best condition;—the present rent thereof is only 70l. Sterling, but at the expiry of the current tack, which endures only six years from Martinmas next, will yield more than double rent.—These lands are rated in the cess-books of the county at 128l. 9s. 8d. Scots.

LOT II.—The LANDS of HIGH and LAIGH RAITHS, and LITTLE LADYKIRK, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed in three different farms by John Dick, Robert Cairnie, and William M'Jannet. These lands also hold of the Prince, consist, as the others, of 150 acres or thereby, are all likewise arable, of an excellent soil, all inclosed and subdivided, and the whole dykes and hedges surrounding and subdividing each farm, thriving, and in the best condition. The rents of the farms in this lot are no more at present than 87l. 10s. Sterling; the tacks expiring at Martinmas 1806, 1807, and 1808, when the rent will more than double. The lands in this lot are rated and stand in the cess-books of the county at 118l. 14s. 6d. Scots.—There are good farm houses on each of those farms, which were all built since the commencement of the present tacks.

There is an excellent free stone quarry in Little Ladykirk, of the same quality with an adjoining one wrought by Mr Gairdner. It is believed there are also both coal and lime stone in the lands, although the same have not yet been wrought, and little search made for them. The farthest extremities of both lots are within four measured miles of the town of Ayr, to which there is an excellent toll road, and on each of them there are sundry situations for building mansion-houses, the best perhaps to be found in Ayrshire, commanding a most extensive view of the Frith of Clyde, Craig of Ailay, Island of Arran, town and harbour of Ayr, &c.—The purchaser of each lot will be assigned to a charter lately expede, the precept of which has never been exhausted.

LOT III.—The SUPERIORITY of the LANDS of LAIGHLAND and LOCKER MOSS, which pay an yearly feu-duty of 6ol. Sterling. The casualties of superiority are not taxed—a full year's rent of the lands is therefore due at the entry of a singular successor, and a double of the feu-duty at the entry of an heir to the feu, which consists of about 1100 acres of highly improved land.

The lands of Laighland hold of the Crown, are retoured to a five pound land prior to the year 1681, and the superior now stands for the same in the roll of Freeholders of the county.

LOT IV.—The SUPERIORITY of the Fifty Shilling Land of GOLDRING, now called ROSEMOUNT, which pays a yearly feu-duty of eight bolls of bear, 13s. 3d. in money, and nine capons. The casualties of Superiority are not taxed, so that one year's rent of the Land will be due at the entry of the next singular successor, which is expected to be high, as the property is very greatly improved, and lies in the best cultivated part of Ayrshire. A double feu-duty is also payable at the entry of every heir. Other eligible circumstances attend the property, as will be found upon enquiry.

Persons desirous of viewing the lands may apply to Mr James Cairnie, factor; and for other information as to the title-deeds and articles of roup, to Mr Thomas Martin, No. 1. George Street, Edinburgh, or Mr John Boswell, writer in Ayr, to either of whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES.

THE following attestation of the astonishing efficacy of this Medicine, well deserves the attention of our readers.—It is not like many of the *wonderful* cures said to be performed by common Quack Medicines, upon persons never to be found—but is the unsolicited testimony of an honest man, in our own country, well known in the neighbourhood of Gatehouse.

Copy of a letter from Alexander Rorrison, Gatehouse, to Mr Dickson, Druggist, Dumfries.

SIR,

My son, aged about seven years, was afflicted for several weeks, with headach, pains in his stomach and bowels, attended with loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, itching of his nose and frequent grinding his teeth during sleep. Having heard of Mr Ching's Worm Lozenges, I sent for a small packet from you, and gave them according to the direction. He thereby passed two very large worms, each upwards of a foot long, together with a great number of smaller ones. Immediately after the first dose the symptoms abated, and by giving a few doses more, he was restored to his usual good health. For confirmation of the truth of the above, application may be made to me at Gatehouse, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. I am, Sir,

Your obliged and most obedient servt.

ALEX. RORRISON.

Copy of a second letter from said Alexander Rorrison, to Mr Dickson, Dumfries.

SIR,

Since I wrote you last, I gave my son another dose of Mr Ching's Worm Lozenges, whereby he passed other five large worms, measuring from 10 to 14 inches long, one of which I herewith send you, thinking that so useful a Medicine cannot be rendered too public. By means of it, with God's blessing, the life of my child has been preserved. I am, Sir,

Your obliged and most humble servt.

ALEX. RORRISON.

Gatehouse, 14th Aug. 1798.

P. S.—The worm above alluded to, with a number of others, passed in consequence of the use of Mr Ching's Worm Lozenges, may be seen at said Laboratory.

The Patentee of this Medicine has been honoured with recommendations from some of the most respectable characters in the neighbourhood where he resided, of which the following is given as a proof:

We, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cornwall, having received the most satisfactory testimonies of the utility of the above Lozenges, think it our duty, for the benefit of mankind, to recommend Mr Ching's Worm Lozenges as a Medicine deserving public notice.

FRA. RODD.

JOHN ELLIOT.

Please to observe, that every paper is signed by the Patentee, JOHN CHING, Surgeon, and sold in packets at 6d. and 1s. each, or in boxes at 3s. 6d. with printed bills of directions, by

R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,

South Bridge Street, Edinburgh,

Also by Messr. R. Walker, druggist, Falkirk; Thomas Nimmo, druggist, Greenock; Philip Whiteside, Ayr; William Dick, and Isabella Syme, Dundee; James Alexander, Dunfermline; Patrick Craigie, Montrose; James Macready, Kirkcaly; Mrs And. Lumsden, and Mr John Peters, Arbroath; Mr G. Browning, Paisley; Messr. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr Thomas Scott, Kelso; and Mr Dickson, druggist, Dumfries.

GINGER-BREAD NUTS.

THERE is no complaint to which Children, and frequently adults are more subject to than WORMS, and the different disorders they produce are really incredible; it must therefore be a matter of great moment, that a radical cure for destroying these pernicious animals has been found out, and that the eradicating the different species of them from persons of every age, will be effectually done by the use of WAITE's NUTS, peculiarly recommended at the Spring and Autumn seasons.

They are sold at 1s. 1d. the packet, by

J. BAXTER, ITALIAN WARE-HOUSE,

South Bridge, Edinburgh,

A. M'Donald, Glasgow	T. Wright, Stirling
J. Whitelaw, Greenock	J. Fothering'hame, Dunfermline
J. Wilson, Kilmarnock	D. M'Pherson, Inverness
Morrison & Son, Perth	J. Dempster, Cupar
Jo. Allan, and J. Swapp, Dundee	J. Blyth, Leven
J. Anderson, Aberdeen	P. Craigie, Montrose
J. Arbuthnot, Peterhead	W. Phorson, Berwick
	J. Palmer, Kelso

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,

KELSO PACKET—ROBERT MOOR Master,

AND

COLDSTREAM PACKET,

FRANCIS ORD Master,

Will take in Goods, the Kelso till Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, when she will sail; and the Coldstream till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday at noon.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith, Sept. 27. 1798.

APPENDIX
TO THE
REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE
OF THE
HOUSE OF LORDS.

EXAMINATION OF DR WM. J. M'NIVEN.
TUESDAY, AUG. 7, 1798.

Dr William James M'Niven, sworn.

Q When did you become an United Irishman?—*A* About September or October 1796, I became a member of the close society of United Irishmen—it consisted of societies at first composed of 36 members, afterwards these societies were reduced to 12 members, each society of 12 chose a secretary and generally a treasurer.

Q What was the next higher society?—*A* The secretaries of five societies formed a lower baronial committee—out of each of the lower baronial committees one person was chosen to be a member of the upper baronial—each of the upper baronials consisted of ten members thus chosen. The next superior committees were, in populous towns, district committees, and in counties, county committees—these were composed of one member elected from each baronial. The next superior committees were the provincial committees, composed of two members, sometimes three, elected from each county committee.

Q How was the Executive chosen?—*A* The provincial committees elected five persons by ballot—the secretary examined the ballots, and reported to the persons elected their appointment, but made no report of the election to the provincials, who were thus kept in ignorance of the persons who composed the Executive. The Executive had the command of the whole body thus organized.

Q How were the orders of the Executive communicated?—*A* One member of the Executive communicated with one member of the provincial committee, he with the secretary of the county committee, he in like manner with the secretaries of the baronials, and these secretaries with those of the subordinate societies.

Q Was there any ommission made in the last test?—*A* In the last test the words were, "a full representation of all the people," omitting the words "in the Commons House of Parliament."

Q Why was the omission made?—*A* To reconcile reformers and republicans, and because they had given up all idea of reform, and were determined on republicanism.

Q What was the organization originally?—*A* At first it was purely a civil organization, but I believe it was military in Ulster about the latter end of 1796.

Q What was the nature of the military organization?—*A* The secretary of the society of 12 was the petty officer, that is, serjeant or corporal—the delegate of five societies to a lower baronial was usually the captain, and thus had 60 men under his command, and the delegate of ten lower baronials, to the upper or district committee, was usually the colonel—thus the battalion was composed of 600 men.

Q In what manner were the higher officers or staff appointed?—*A* The colonels of each county sent in the names of three persons to the Executive, one of whom was appointed by the Executive Adjutant General of the county—his duty was to receive and communicate all military orders from the Executive.

Q Was any attempt made to procure Irish officers who had served in foreign armies?—*A* Such a plan was formed but not proceeded on.

Q Did they endeavour to prevail on French officers in England or Ireland to join them.—*A* They did not.

Q Were any attemps made to seduce the army or militia?—*A* There were many.

Q How were the finances of the society recruited?—*A* Every member of the society paid a monthly subscription—this fund was applied to the support of prisoners in gaol, to defend them on their trials, and to extend the Union.

Q How were arms and ammunition to be procured?—*A* The general direction was for each person to arm himself, such as could afford it with fire arms and ammunition, others with pikes.

Q What was the object of the system?—To effect a revolution, and establish a republic.

Q How were emissaries appointed to extend the system?—*A* They were selected by some confidential person in the different districts.

Q How were the expences of the emissaries borne?—*A* Out of the general fund.

Q Were the reports of the Secret Committees of the two Houses of Parliament last year accurate?—*A* I believe they were accurate, save that they understated the number of men and arms.

Q Do you know of any depots of arms and ammunition?—*A* I do not—each man concealed his own arms, and I believe there were many engaged in the system who were not armed.

Q For what purpose were arms provided?—*A* For the purpose of insurrection; and I think even after disarming the north, the people were much inclined to rise, but were prevented by a representation from the Irish National Executive Directory, that it would be absurd to rise, when their enemies were prepared, and that they might soon expect foreign assistance. I believe they retained more arms than were taken from them.

Q When did the military organization begin in Leinster?—*A* In the beginning or middle of 1797.

Q Was this organization made with the knowledge and approbation of the Irish National Executive Directory for the purpose of rebellion and revolution?—*A* It was.

Q When was the system introduced into Munster?—*A* About 12 or 18 months since, but it did not extend rapidly—it went on quietly.

Q Was there any connection between the Union and the Scotch and English societies?—*A* There might have been some slight connection between the north and those societies, but there was no close connection between them and the Executive Directory of the Union. A person came from the Corresponding Society in London to Dublin with an address which I saw, but I did not see the person who brought it.

Q How was the military committee appointed, and when?—*A* It was appointed by the Executive Directory of the Union about Feb. 1798.

Q What was the duty of this committee?—*A* To consider and digest such plans, and direct the national military force in such manner as might be necessary in case of insurrection, and in case of invasion to co-operate with the French.

Q Was any plan of insurrection formed, and when?—*A* In April or May 1797, a plan of insurrection for the north was formed, and heads drawn up in writing, but it was soon given up, and the writing destroyed.

Q Were any directions given by the Executive Directory of the Union to the members of it to abstain from the consumption of spirits and other exciseable goods?—*A* There were; and it was recommended to stop the currency of bank notes, and not to purchase quit rents. A hand bill to this purpose was circulated by order of the Executive Directory of the Union, stating that it was an anticipation of the public resources, which at the revolution would not be allowed to stand good.

Q Have there been any communications between the Revolutionary Executive Directory of Ireland and the Executive Directory of the French Republic,?—*A* There have; previous to 1796, some persons had gone from hence to France on account of their political opinions. Early in 1796, a letter came from one of them stating that the situation of this country had been represented to the Directory of the French Republic who had promised to invade Ireland, for the purpose of separating it from Great Britain. This letter was taken into serious consideration by the Irish Executive early in 1796, and an answer was sent in April that year, accepting the proposal, on condition that they should come as allies, to act under the directions of the projected revolutionary government, as Rochambeau did in America; that they should be paid the expences of the expedition, and their troops receive Irish pay whilst they acted here. This answer was sent to Paris by a special messenger, and the French Directory promised that the succours thus demanded should be sent.

About October or November 1796, a messenger came from France to the Irish Directory with intelligence that the promised succours might be speedily expected, and desiring to know the state of preparation of this country. The force to be sent by France was stated to be 15,000 men, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition, and I think if they had landed when they came to Bantry, an insurrection would have taken place in the north of Ireland.

After the French expedition at Bantry had failed, there was no communication with the Executive Directory of the Irish Union till April 1797: Then an accredited resident minister or agent was sent by the Irish Directory to the Directory of France by way of Hamburgh.

Q You have heard that the Irish Minister had a conference with General Hoche at Frankfort, and that the French Minister at Hamburgh had given him a letter of introduction to Gen. Hoche?—*A* I may have heard so.

Q How was the Irish Minister received at Paris?—*A* He was well received by the Directory at Paris, and continued the resident accredited Minister of the National Executive Directory of Ireland, till February last. Since that time I cannot speak from my knowledge, having been arrested in March, under a warrant of the Secretary of State, and continued in confinement since.

Q Did any confidential meeting take place soon after April 1797, between a person who went from hence, and a person in London, with respect to the dispositions of the French Government?—*A* I believe there did.

Q When was the next communication with France?—*A* The next communication of consequence was in June 1797, when an accredited person went from hence to communicate with the French Directory by their desire. He went by Hamburgh, where he saw the French Minister, who made some difficulty about giving him a passport, and demanded a memoir containing his instructions, which was accordingly written by the accredited person, and given to the French Minister under the impression that the passport would not be granted.

The memoir was written in English, and contained the objects of his mission, according to the instructions which he had received from the Executive Directory of the Irish Union.

It begun by stating, that the appearance of the French in Bantry Bay had encouraged the least confident of the Irish in the hope of throwing off the yoke of England, with the assistance of France.—That the event of that expedition had proved the facility of invading Ireland; that, in the event of a second expedition, if the object was to take Cork, Oyster Haven would be the best place of debarkation; that the person who had been before accredited was instructed to point out Oyster Haven as the best place of debarkation—and it stated the precautions which had been taken for defence, by throwing up works at Bantry, Fermoy and Mallow. It further stated, that the system of United Irishmen had made a rapid progress in the county of Cork, and that Bandon was become a second Belfast; that the system had made great progress in other counties, and that the people were now well inclined to assist the French; that 150,000 United Irishmen were organized and inrolled in Ulster, a great part of them regimented, and one third ready to march out of the province. It detailed the number of the King's forces in Ulster, and their stations—recommended Loughswilly as a place of debarkation in the north, and stated, that the people in the Peninsula of Donegall would join the French. It stated also the strength of the garrison of Londonderry; and, that one regiment which made a part of it was supposed to be disaffected to the King of Great Britain. It mentioned Killybegs also, as a good place of debarkation, and stated that the counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Monaghan were amongst the best affected to the cause. In case of a landing at Killybegs, it recommended a diversion at Sligo, and stated that a force of 10,000 United Irishmen might be collected to fall upon Enniskillen, which commanded the pass of Loch Erne; that it was easy to enter the Bay of Galway, but very difficult to get out of it; that the counties of Louth, Armagh, Westmeath, Kildare, King's county, and city of Dublin were the best organized; that the Catholic Priests had ceased to be alarmed at the calumnies which had been propagated of French irreligion, and were well affected to the cause; that some of them had rendered great service in propagating with discreet zeal the system of the Irish Union. It declared, that the people of Ireland had a lively sense of gratitude to France, for the part which she took, and also to Spain, for the interest which she felt in the affairs of Ireland. It engaged, on the part of the Irish National Executive Directory, to reimburse the expences of France, in the expedition which had failed, and of any other which might be undertaken. The number of troops demanded was a force not exceeding 10,000, nor less than 5000 men. It stated, that a brigade of English artillery had been already sent over, and that a large body of troops would probably be sent from Great Britain, if Ireland was attacked. A considerable quantity of artillery and ammunition, with a large staff and body of engineers, and as many Irish officers as possible, whose fidelity they were assured of, were demanded as necessary to accompany the expedition. A recommendation was given to separate the Irish seamen, who were prisoners of war, from the British, supposing the former would be ready to join in an expedition to liberate their country. It further recommended a proclamation to be published by the French General on his arrival here, that the French came as allies to deliver the country, not to conquer it. It also recommended to the Directory of the French Republic, to make the independence of Ireland an indispensible condition of the treaty of peace then depending at Lisle, and stated, that a proceeding so authentic could not be disguised or misrepresented, and would very much encourage the people of Ireland to persist in their exertions to achieve a revolution. It contained also an assurance, that the Irish militia would join the French, if they landed in considerable force.

Immediately after this memoir was given in to the French Minister, a passport was granted to the writer of it to go to Paris, where he had several conferences with the persons in authority, some of them members of the Directory. The object of these conferences was to obtain the same assurances of succour from them that their agents had before given to the Executive Directory of the Irish Union.

The negociation for peace was then going on at Lisle—he was told by persons in authority that they did not think the English Cabinet sincere; but that if France could get the terms she had a right to expect, the Directory would make peace.

A second memoir was presented at Paris by the same person soon after his arrival there; its object was to impress on the Directory the necessity of expediting the armament for Ireland, and of insisting on the independence of Ireland as an indispensible condition of any treaty of peace, by every argument which the writer could use.

After the breaking of the negociation, and Lord Malmesbury's return to England, assurances were given to the Irish Executive Directory, that the French Government would send a new expedition to Ireland, and that they would never abandon her till she was separated from Great Britain, and these assurances have been since renewed.

Q Was any information sent to the Irish Executive Directory, of the Dutch armament in the Texel?—*A* There was in July or August, and that it was destined for Ireland.

Q Was there any accounts received from France since those you have mentioned?—*A* There were three several accounts between Oct. 1797 and Feb. 1798—the two first contained general renewals of their former assurances—the last a promise of the arrival of the expected armament here in April.

Q Was any dispatch sent from Ireland to France during the last winter?—*A* There was a dispatch made up some time in the last winter, by the Irish Executive, and given to one member of it, who undertook to have it conveyed to France. The general import of this dispatch was to press for the promised succours, but the attempt to convey it to France failed.

Q Were you a member of the Executive Revolutionary Directory of U. Irishmen?—*A* I was.

Q Do you speak with certainty of the mission to France in June 1797, and of what passed in Paris in consequence of it, and of the two memoirs?—*A* I do.

Q Have you read these memoirs?—*A* I have.

Q Do you know they were both delivered to the Executive Directory of the French Republic?—*A* I do.

Q How were the expences of the accredited Irish Minister at Paris defrayed?—*A* He took a considerable sum of money with him, either his own or raised by a particular subscription, and it was intended to remit supplies to him when that was expended.

Q Have you seen a resolution of the Leinster provincial committee of the 19th Feb. 1798, the day on which Lord Moira made a motion in the House of Lords, "That they would not be diverted from their purpose by any thing that could be done in Parliament, as nothing short of the total emancipation of their country would satisfy them?—*A* It have.

Q Was it officially communicated by the Leinster provincial committee to the Executive Directory of the Union?—*A* I was.

Q Do you know that the same resolution was agreed to on the same day by the Ulster provincial committee?—*A* I do not know that it was, but I have heard and do believe it.

Q Did you know that a provincial meeting was to be held on Monday 12th March?—*A* I did.

Q What was the reform originally required by U. Irishmen?—*A* A democratic House of Commons—they thought one aristocratic body in the State sufficient.

Q Was any ecclesiastical establishment intended by the Revolutionary Government when it should be established?—*A* No. I conceive that a revolution would of course involve the demolition of the church establishment, and of course a relief of the poor from tythes.

Q Was it intended to have a Popish or Roman Catholic establishment?—*A* The intention was to abolish the church establishment, and not to have any established religion; but that all persons should exercise their respective religion, and pay their own clergy: for my own part I would as soon establish the Mahometan as the Popish religion, though I am myself a Roman Catholic.

Q Do you know of any loan negociated with France or Spain?—*A* Yes; the agent of the National Executive Directory who was sent over in April 1797, was instructed to negociate a loan of half a million or 300,000 l. if it could be got from France or Spain.

Q Have you any doubt of the sincerity of France?—*A* I have not; I believe inability alone has prevented France from invading Ireland.

Q Do you think the mass of the people in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught care the value of this pen, or the drop of ink it contains, for Parliamentary Reform or Catholic Emancipation?—*A* I am sure they do not; but they wish much to be relieved from the payment of tythes.

Q How do you account for the cruelties lately exercised by the rebels on Protestants?—*A* If the national Executive Directory could have prevented it I believe they would—but the lower order of the Catholics consider Protestant and Englishman, that is, English settler, as synonimous, and as their natural enemy—the same Irish word—*Sassena*—signifies both.

EXAMINATION OF ARTHUR O'CONNOR, ESQ.
AUGUST 9, 1798.

Arthur O'Connor, Esq. sworn.

Q When did you become an United Irishman?—*A* About Nov. 1796.

Q When did the military organization begin?—*A* About the middle of 1796.

Q Were you a member of the Executive Directory of United Irishmen?—*A* I was, and continued so from Nov. 1796, till Jan. 1798.

Q When did the communications with France commence?—*A* Before I was an United Irishman, I believe in the middle of 1796, about the same time the military organization commenced.

Q When was it agreed to accept the offer of assistance from France?—*A* I understood it was accepted at a meeting of the Executive Directory of the Irish Union in summer 1796. I was apprised of the offer and acceptance by my brother members of the Executive Directory after I became a member of it, and before the arrival of the French in Bantry Bay.

Q Was it the determination of the United Irishmen in the north to rise if the French had landed?—*A* The Executive Directory of the Union thought they would rise if a landing of the French had taken place.

Q When was the first communication from France after the expedition to Bantry Bay?—*A* The first which of my own knowledge I can speak of was in August, 1797; it stated that a fleet lay in the Texel with 15,000 men on board, and that the armament was destined for Ireland. I was arrested in this city under a secretary's warrant, and in confinement for four months before that time.

Q Was it mentioned to the Irish Executive when the descent was intended to be made?—*A* It was not in the dispatch which I saw.

Q Was there any intelligence brought of the intended invasion at Bantry?—*A.* There was by a messenger who arrived here about Nov. 1796.

Q Was there a resident agent appointed to go to Paris in spring 1797?—*A.* There was, whilst I was a prison, and a second person was sent in June following.

Q Did you see this person on his return to Ireland from France?—*A.* I did about Nov. 1797; he reported to the Executive Directory, that no armament was then ready, but that one would shortly be ready.

Q Did you understand that when a French fleet was ready, the expedition would take place?—*A.* I did.

Q. Have you heard that there was some conversations on this subject between persons of this country and General Valence prior to October 1796?—*A.* I have heard there were, they did not, however, lead to any thing decisive.

Q Was there any connection with the English or Scotch societies?—*A* Any connection with them was merely between individuals; the Irish Executive Directory wished to keep clear of them.

Q Do you know of any loan being negociated with France or Spain?—*A* Instructions were given to the agent of the Irish Executive Directory to negociate a loan of half a million in France or Spain, on the security of the Revolutionary Government when it should be established.

Q Was your situation in the Executive Directory of the Irish Union filled up, when you left Ireland in January last?—*A* It was.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SOCIETY'S PAPERS.

COUNTY MEETING.

OCTOBER 21.—DOWNPATRICK.

(Names of persons present.)

Provincial reports read, and a recommendation given to raise seventy guineas to pay Sampson, M'Cready, and Glenny; Curran got three hundred guineas for Armagh, Down, and Antrim; Armagh is not yet paid—Wallace got forty guineas; Dodds and Ball got two guineas each brief. A baronial meeting the same evening, held at James Shaw's, Saintfield, eight persons present, (their names.) A person was at the meeting who had just arrived from Scotland; shewed a Scotch Constitution, which is word for word the same as the Irish, only the words, "North Britons" put in the place of "Irishmen."

FEBRUARY 4.—SAINTFIELD.

"Seventeen persons present (their names.) Reports the same as the Provincial. A treasurer was appointed for the money committee, who received from the members present eighteen guineas. The money committee is to meet at Ballynahinch the 12th inst. Principal members not being present at this meeting, nothing particular was done, except that Lord Moira's character was discussed at full length, to know whether he was a man that could be depended upon or not by the people. It was agreed that he was as GREAT A TYRANT as the Lord Lieutenant, and a DEEPER DESIGNING ONE. A person who had fled from the country wrote to the Committee for their advice, whether he should come home again. It was directed that the opinion of Counsel should be taken upon his case."

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

Creditors of JOHN JACKSON, Hatter in Edinburgh, to meet in John's Coffeehouse on the 8th of October, at one P. M. to give directions to the trustee.—No dividend.

—— DAVID, THOMAS, JAMES, and ALEXANDER REIDS, to see a state of their affairs with John Smith, writer in Forfar, till the 13th day of October, when they will meet to receive their dividends.

—— JAMES HARDIE DOUGLAS, at Craigentinny, to see a state of his affairs with Robert Allan, accountant in Edinburgh, till the 4th October next, at one P. M. when they will meet at the trustee's house, North St David's Street, to give directions.—No dividend.

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